The CRISIS

NOVEMBER, 1954 15¢

Milford, Delaware: Round By Round

ALFRED McCLUNG LEE

Foes Of Integration In Baltimore And Washington

CLARENCE MITCHELL

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Vol. 61, No. 9 **Whole Number 517**

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to May inclusive and bimonthly June-July and August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at 20 West 40th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y. Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscription* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July* 22, 1949, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

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MARSHALL AT LABOR CONVENTION—*Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, was one of the speakers before the recent convention of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE-CIO) held in Miami Beach, Florida. Pictured with Mr. Marshall are (from left) Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant; Mr. Marshall; Herman Carter of Boston and W. Richard Carter of Philadelphia, both field representatives of the IEU-CIO.*

■ Some revealing facts about the mob victory in the Milford, Delaware, school situation

Milford, Delaware, Round By Round

By *Alfred McClung Lee*

MILFORD, Delaware, did not have to be the scene of victory for mob contempt of federal and state laws and officials. If the sane and decent leaders of that city had had a chance to carry out their program, they would have desegregated Milford's schools. But weak and indecisive state officials, unprepared and unwilling to meeting their obligations, gave a present-day type of Ku-Kluxism a test tube in which to dramatize a plan to disrupt school integration efforts.

And then that plan — the plan of the National Association for Advancement of White People (NAAWP)—spread like a virus to other communities, especially to Baltimore and Washington.

Milford is a quiet and pretty city of 5,200 set in an agricultural district of lower Delaware. Local, and especially outside, agitators seized upon Milford's possibilities. If they had not, I am convinced from my firsthand survey of the local situation that the deep misunderstandings in the community would have simmered and then in due course would have disappeared in the face of growing understanding.

Misunderstandings are inevitable in a jim-crowed community such as Milford in which the Negro ghetto is commonly called "Gintown," a bitter name which in itself suggests the barrier there between whites and Negroes. Segregation, it is trite but highly necessary to say and to insist, breeds vicious myths. On separateness, disastrous and widely held falsehoods propagate and spread.

Let us be clear about the importance of the Milford situation: When the U.S. Supreme Court decreed on May 17, 1954 the end of the so-called Plessy "separate but equal" doctrine and ordered the interracial integration of school facilities, more

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DR. ALFRED McCLUNG LEE, *chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at Brooklyn College, N. Y., made a firsthand survey of the Milford situation with Dr. Kenneth B. Clark of the College of the City of New York.*

than two-thirds of the school children of the United States were already enjoying the benefits of democratic education in non-segregated public schools. As a *New York Times* survey of October 3, 1954, brought out, the Milford and the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, flare-ups were until then two exceptions. The report spoke of "Widespread success in integration moves in border and non-Southern areas." In the Old South, "the temporary absence of a Supreme Court decree spelling out specific terms for implementing its decision against segregation handicapped those pledged to try to attain some degree of compliance." We cannot be proud of the wild irreconcilability of Old South extremists; unfortunately they were the principal Southerners to raise their voices and thus to be quoted. The spread of the "Milford pattern" to a few spots in Baltimore and Washington helped them to make a case, but fortunately sane officials in Baltimore, Washington, and elsewhere handled these situations quickly, decisively, and effectively.

UNPRINCIPLED LEADERS

Thus in a great number of "border" districts, we Americans are desegregrating ours chools with determination and growing understanding. In spite of incidents, the Washington, D. C., program, for example, is said to be well ahead of schedule. But in the Old South, it is all too easy yet for unprincipled leaders to stir up the deepest emotional fears of insecure whites who have had no experience with interracial democracy and who have heard many falsehoods about it. Excellent reports of quiet school integration pour in from large areas of West Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Unfortunately the school strikes, rare cross-burnings, and some violence in a very few places tend to overshadow in the minds of some the overwhelming greater number of incident-free examples of school desegration now well under way.

Because the Milford situation is both instructive in itself and also because it became important as the source of the "milford virus," I shall report in some detail what Dr. Kenneth B. Clark and I were able to learn about the temporary failure of integration there. We made a first-hand survey of the situation in cooperation with local informants. Dr. Clark is associate professor of psychology at City College of New York and vice-chairman of the Committee of Social Science Consultants to the NAACP Educational and Legal Defense Fund, Inc. Dr. Clark and I spent as much time as we could in Milford and adjacent areas in order to make available this on-the-spot report.

For the first eight days of school this fall, Milford had no interracial incidents. Eleven Negro pupils attended sophomore classes those days in the previously all-white senior high school with their 676 fellow students. They had just graduated last June from the local jim-crow Benjamin Banneker Elementary and Junior High School.

Some of the six Negro boys had gone out for football. The coach had told them they had a good chances to make the squad. The white players had been friendly and had given

Wide World

"WHAT'S GOING ON, MOM?"—*A little boy looks up questioningly to his mother as she joins others in an estimated crowd of 2,000 persons at Lincoln, near Milford, Delaware, in a vote, by show of hands, favoring segregation of white and Negro pupils in Delaware schools. This was one of the many mass meetings whipped up by rabble rouser Bryant Bowles.*

them pointers on things to do and not to do in order to make the team.

The five Negro girls were also quietly making places for themselves.

To both Negroes and whites, an interracial school was a novelty, but the students were apparently willing to give the idea a chance. They, like their parents, knew that treasured American ideals hold similar promises for all without regard for color or creed.

SOMETHING HAPPENED

And then something happened. Just how it happened is not yet clear. It may never be clear. No adequate official inquiry has been made or

is under way. Funds have not been available for a much needed social scientific study of the situation.

For the evening of the eighth day of school this fall, Friday, September 17, "someone" called a meeting at the local American Legion Hall. Some 1,500 or more people, all white, attended or milled around outside the building. Some came from Milford but a great many more came from the surrounding rural area which is part of the high school's special school district. About 1,200 signed a petition "someone" had all ready for the purpose which protested the admission of Negroes to the senior high school.

When interracial difficulties develop in a community, it is often impossible to determine when and how they started and who was responsible. Cross-claims and contradictory rumors and "reports" prevail. Conditions going far back in personal lives and in community history are influential.

In talking to a range of white citizens in Milford and surrounding areas, I discovered that poor white farmers and rural wage-earners furnished the bulk of the anti-integrationist mob. A few retailers who catered to them grasped the opportunity to become their protectors and heroes. Possibly this would have been enough to give direction to the resentful milling among the misinformed and insecure whites. But these local leaders of mob emotion cooperated to bring in determined and dangerous opportunists who organized a series of fanatical rallies. These rallies fanned enthusiasm for the defiance of federal law and of wise democratic leadership.

Russell B. Bradley, an employee of a Milford farm implement retailer, and Bryant W. Bowles, a person of highly questionable background who is currently president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP), became the chief spokesmen for defiance of federal and state laws and officials. Bradley chaired the Friday, September 17, and Monday, September 20 meetings. Behind Bradley stood his employer, Brown P. Thawley, the implement retailer with aggressive political ambitions and the chief local sponsor of the anti-integrationist movement. Thawley may have been the one who really called the Friday, September 17 meeting; at least he put up part of the funds with which to rent the American Legion Hall. It is not clear yet what interests are behind Bowles. Delaware State Police were curious about his background and discovered that Bowles had been arrested and fined in Baltimore on five charges of "false pretense" and had a bad check record in Tampa, Florida.

BOWLES' NAAWP

Bowles and his NAAWP blandly presented contradictory impressions of themselves—but only superficially contradictory ones. With headquarters in Washington, D. C., a Delaware charter, and claiming 3,000 members, the NAAWP officially stated that it "wants to do what is right and what is good." It says it is "a law-abiding association, recognizing the authority of and adhering to the Constitution." On the contrary, Bowles himself preached defiance of government in the form of boycotts of public schools which admitted

Negroes. He particularly spurred adolescent revolt among teenagers in the form of protest strikes. He brought cheers at several Delaware rallies by asserting that no child of his would go to school with Negroes "as long as I have breath in my body and gunpowder will burn."

But let us look at a brief chronology of events in connection with the Milford affair before analyzing that whole situation further:

Wednesday, September 8, the first day of school: In compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court decisions of May 17, the Milford Board of Education admitted eleven Negroes quietly and without general public announcement to the tenth grade in the previously all-white senior high school, as mentioned above. This was an inadequate token of integration, but it was a sincere step in the direction of interracial democracy. The large and "northern-minded" Wilmington (near Philadelphia) of course strode rapidly toward integration without incident, and even in Dover (the State capital) the high school enrolled seventeen Negroes quite smoothly.

Friday, September 17: The "spontaneous" American Legion Hall rally took place with an attendance variously placed at 1,500 to 3,000, probably nearer the smaller number. As evidence of the planning, a public address system was ready and was set up inside and outside of the building. Automobiles were jammed for a mile on one adjacent highway.

MOB APPEARS

Monday, September 20: Bradley and a large mob appeared at the senior high school at opening time to present to the school officials their petition signed by 1,200 district residents. School was dismissed, and the mob was invited into the school auditorium to hold its meeting. At the meeting, the Board members received the petition. Efforts were made by some cooler heads to interpret the legal situation, but a generally emotional atmosphere of intolerance prevailed.

In the evening, the Board held an emergency meeting and decided that the schools would open again on Tuesday morning. The Board tried to get Negro community leaders to accept a "truce" during which Negro children would stay away from school until the local board could have a meeting with the state board on Thursday. The Negroes did not regard this as a "truce" but more accurately as a request for surrender of their Constitutional rights. They refused to surrender. During the meeting, the mob churned outside, yelled at the windows and rattled them. The war of nerves was stepping up.

Tuesday, September 21: Just after Monday midnight, a delegation of segregationists called on Board president W. Dean Kimmel at his home. He reported that they told him their supporters had "gotten out of hand and there might be violence." Bradley stated, "This thing is getting bigger than we ever dreamed it would and I don't know where it will stop now." The tactic was old and transparent, but it worked. Unfortunately the saner forces in the community did not bring their influence to bear.

A 8 a.m., School Superintendent Raymond C. Cobbs issued a formal statement closing all the Milford

schools until further notice. This was certainly fairer than barring the Negro children, but it was a frank submission to the mob. Dr. Cobbs said:

> Members of the Board of Education since making an earlier announcement have received numerous calls threatening violence in case any Negro children attend school. In the interest of the safety of all the children the Board hereby serves notice that the schools will be closed until further notice.

TOWN POWDER KEG

Wednesday, September 22: Milford Chief of Police Samuel G. Powell asserted, "This town is a powder keg of dynamite. All we need is for some one to drop a match. But the police are all alerted with orders to break up any crowd which forms, and I can get help if I want it." To this alarmism, a Negro educator countered, "We people aren't worried. This town gets along all right together, and it's going to continue to get along. We just don't want people coming in here and making martyrs out of us—that will make everything more difficult." But outsiders would not leave the Milford situation alone. Milford had become a test case.

The morning of September 22, the National Association for the Advancement of White People made its first formal appearance to the general Milford public in the form of hundreds of pamphlets, labeled "The National Forum" and scattered in parked cars and on porches. The principal article was headed, "Left-Wing Papers Lie to Northerners," and another item told how "career men are leaving the integrated armed forces." The Milford Mayor, Edward C. Evens, proclaimed, "These inflammatory pamphlets are the work of outsiders who are trying to hamper us in our efforts to keep everyone calm."

From 2 to 5:45 that afternoon, Governor J. Caleb Boggs conducted what he called a workshop session. The local representatives of the NAACP were invited and attended, and they were led to expect to see there members of the state and the Milford school boards and several other state officials. Much to their amazement and concern, the Governor also confronted them with leaders of the threatening Milford district mob, notably Bradley and Thawley but also several others. Only Bowles of the NAAWP was missing.

During the meeting, Governor Boggs tried repeatedly to convince the NAACP leaders that they should accept as a "compromise" the "voluntary" withdrawal of the eleven Negro students from the Milford high school until protests decreased. Spokesmen for the opposition reinforced the Governor's request for "compromise" by saying again and again that this thing (the lawlessness) has gotten out of hand." As my colleague, Dr. Clark, has put it, in summarizing his findings concerning this meeting,

> This statement, made in the presence of the two highest law enforcement officers of the State of Delaware, was not challenged by either of them.

When the Negro leaders made it clear on legal and moral grounds that they could and would not compromise the constitutional rights of these children, the three-hour meeting ended in an impasse. It was clearly understood at that time that the Governor, by

granting them official recognition and status, had increased the confidence and strength of the leaders of the opposition. . . .

At no time did the Governor of Delaware give clear and unequivocal support to those who advocated firmness and based their decisions upon lawful processes and justice.

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT

Following the meeting, the Governor issued a formal statement in part as follows:

I think it was a meeting that engendered sincere and helpful discussion and created a recognition of the problems and appreciations involved from the standpoint of all parties concerned. They all expressed their thoughts and I think the meeting broke up with a mutual understanding of the problem that will be of help.

At the meeting, State Attorney, General H. Albert Young had given his formal opinion that the integrationist action of the Milford Board "did not violate any constitutional provision, federal or state, or any state law. Furthermore," he added, "a discussion of the facts with regard to the facilities of the Negro school and the white school in the district, apart from the unanimous expression of opinion of the United States Supreme Court which declared that segregation of and by itself makes for inequality, made it apparent that the facilities were not equal and, consequently, the board of the Milford Special School District in refusing the Negro pupils admission to the white school would have violated our state constitutional provision, as well as its statutory counterpart, providing for separate but equal education in the secondary schools. . . ." But the Attorney General also informed the Milford Board that it must refer its decisions on desegregation to the State Board of Education for approval.

The Milford Board announced in the evening that the Milford schools would open again Monday with the eleven Negro children in attendance, that it would refer its decision to the State Board of Education, and that if it should not be supported by the State Board it would resign in a body.

Thursday, September 23: The Delaware State Board of Education refused to approve or disapprove the decision of the Milford Board to reopen its schools with the Negro students present in the senior high school. The Milford Board therefore resigned and thus placed the whole responsibility in the hands of the State Board. The State Board then decided that the Milford schools, now under its control, would open Monday as planned and with the Negro pupils present.

BOWLES AGITATES

Friday, September 24: Governor Boggs called upon Milford citizens, regardless of "personal views, to see that law and order and calmness prevail" with the re-opening of schools. "I must say frankly," he added, "that law and order will be preserved under the law and the American way."

Sunday, September 26: After four or five days of apparent quiet and on the eve of the re-opening of the Milford schools, the NAAWP sponsored a mass meeting of 3,000 people at Harrington Air Field, eight miles west of Milford. Hundreds arrived in

cars bearing out-of-state licenses, chiefly from Maryland and Virginia.

In calling the meeting to order, Bowles contended that his organization felt, "like most of you, that your constitutional rights have been infringed upon." Then he put his plan this way,

If you people want to maintain separate schools, you will not win in the end through violence. There is another way.

You could be fined for keeping your children out of integrated schools if they could find a jury among you that would convict you.

But you certainly have the right to protect your child by keeping it home. If you are afraid there is going to be violence, I'd lock the door before my child got out and not after.

Monday, September 27: Ten of the eleven Negro students returned to the senior high school under police escort this morning, but 70 percent of the white grade and high school pupils stayed away. A local school official estimated "half of the absenteeism as due to fear of possible disorder rather than opposition to integration." About fifty adult anti-integrationists gathered informally to laugh and cheer as school buses arrived with few children aboard. Curiosity increased this number to 100 later.

After school was out the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. George R. Miller, Jr., made an announcement it is difficult to accept as anything other than further equivocation, as a preparation for acceptance of the mob's position. He stated that the "exceptional cooperation" of Milford residents and pupils in connection with the re-opening of the schools "without incident" now made it possible to return the schools to local school authorities, including a new local board of education.

PROTEST MEETING

Bowles and his NAAWP held another protest meeting on the outskirts of nearby Lincoln Monday evening. Lincoln has its own grade school, but it is in the Milford high school district. Some 750 segregationists attended the rally and heard Bowles call for "sympathy strikes" in all Delaware school districts to strengthen the position of the Milford segregationists.

Tuesday, September 28: The "exceptional cooperation" to which Dr. Miller had referred the previous day continued on the same level again Tuesday. Two-thirds of the 676 white Milford high school students remained at home. Only 36 of the 140 pupils in the Lincoln elementary school showed up for class as a result of the NAAWP meeting.

In Milford forty anti-integrationists, mostly farmers in working clothes, congregated around the entrance to the Milford high school as the pupils arrived, but there was no incident. They returned to Lincoln shortly after school convened.

Wednesday, September 29: Bowles and his NAAWP, in the face of ineffectual state and local officials, stepped their campaign up further today. A caravan of cars with placards coursed through the town and past the high school several times. Teen-agers were the drivers, and their signs read, "Kick 'em out." "Stop integration, help segregation." "Join the NAAWP." "Help now—live in peace." When police eventually stopped the caravan, mothers sent out

children 6 to 9 years of age with the signs on their backs.

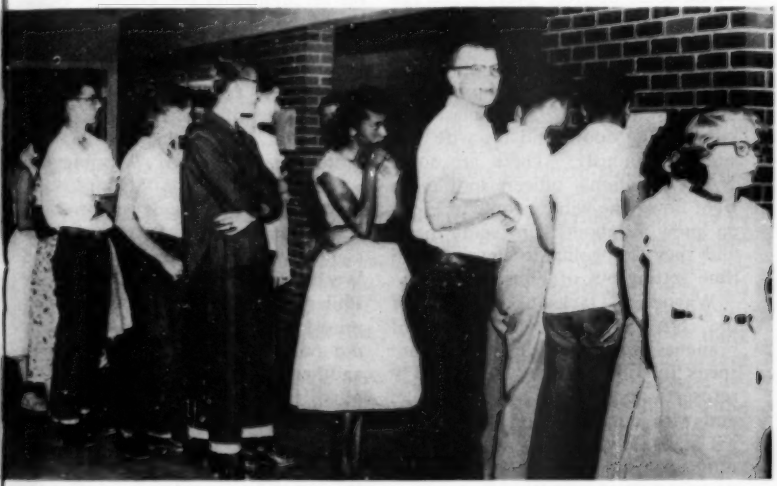
The boycott of the high school continued, with ten less students attending. During the night, a large wooden cross had been burned across the street from the high school. Very effective "sympathy strikes" in nearby Millsboro, Gumboro, and Ellendale as well as Lincoln spread the virus.

Bowles reported that his NAAWP was recruiting hundreds of new members in Sussex county, Delaware, as well as elsewhere as a result of this effort. The fees range from $5 to $50 a year.

Thursday, September 30: The white boycott of the schools in southern Delaware continued, and about noon time Bowles of the NAAWP told reporters of his understanding with high state authorities that the "new Milford board would remove the Negroes as their first order of business." If this were not the case, Bowles asserted "we will jam the school."

MASS CELEBRATION

At about 5:30, as *The New York Times* reported the next morning, "six hours after it had been outlined in detail by prosegregation leaders," the new Milford Board of Education, "created under a plan worked out at conferences with Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, officially announced the capi-



Wide World

THEY ORDER *these things better in New Mexico where white and Negro students line up to enroll in the schools of Hobbs, New Mexico. New Mexico reports no untoward racial incidents.*

tulation plan." They would send the Negroes to an all-Negro high school at state expense. The new four-man board "insisted that neither Governor Boggs nor any one else had had advance knowledge of the action."

Bowles immediately took full credit for "today's victory." He led a mass celebration in the evening at Lincoln, focal point of his southern Delaware influence. One of the featured speakers at that rally was Willis V. McCall, the backwoods Florida sheriff who shot down two handcuffed Negro defendants in the Little Scottsboro Case three years ago. McCall had been a co-worker with Bowles in the Milford agitation. He told an estimated audience of 3,000 that "thousands of people would come up from Florida and the rest of the South to help them." He referred to such "victories" as the dynamiting of the home of Harry Moore, Florida NAACP organizer, on Christmas eve 1951, a blast that killed both Moore and his wife. He added ominously, "There are some NAACP national officers in Florida right now. The wihte people in Florida know all about them being there, and they are going to have a hard time getting out of Florida."

Wagner P. Jackson, president of the NAACP state federation of branches, asserted, "While we cannot speak for others, we of the NAACP refuse to accept defeat by mob rule; and with our local and national legal staffs have already begun planning our next legal action. We have no other alternative."

Friday, October 1: Delaware State Police disclosed today that Bowles had recently been arrested and fined in Baltimore on five charges of "false pretense" and had a bad-check record in Tampa.

Announcements were made that desegregation was proceeding without incident in Wilmington and Dover and the rest of the two northern Delaware counties. Only the southern county, Sussex, was influenced by the white-supremacy agitators.

INJUNCTION SOUGHT

Louis Redding, NAACP attorney, filed papers seeking an injunction against the Milford school board for its exclusionist action. The Negro students in Milford quietly stayed at home in response to the Board's decree and in anticipation of court action. The Georgetown Chancery Court set a hearing on the request for an injunction for Tuesday, October 12.

Monday, October 4: Concerning events of today, newspaper after newspaper reported substantially, "The virus of violence that began in Milford, Del., and spread to Baltimore has reached Washington." Strengthened by the Milford "victory" and with funds gathered in connection with it, Bowles and his agitators moved on to Baltimore and Washington and promised to invade Philadelphia and other cities. Determined and quick action elsewhere did not permit the "virus" to make another "patient" nearly so sick as Milford.

The State Board of Education assigned the eleven Milford Negro students to an all-Negro high school in Dover, eighteen miles away. For the first time, white attendance again reached 95 per cent of enrollment this morning.

Tuesday, October 5: The State's

Attorney General filed a complaint today to "revoke and forfeit" the charter of the NAAWP. The Attorney General stated that the action was taken for alleged "abuse and misuse of . . . corporation powers."

Wednesday, October 6: Baltimore school attendance was back to normal. Only a few schools had been involved in boycotts. Some tension persisted, but it was not encouraged, as in Delaware, by equivocation and lack of professional preparation upon the part of teachers.

Thursday, October 7: Reports indicate that the Washington boycotts of a small part of the city's schools had subsided. Philadelphia officials warned Bowles to stay out or face arrest.

BOWLES ARRESTED

Sunday, October 10: Warned that there was a Delaware warrant out for his arrest, Bowles went to the Harrington (Del.) airport for a rally of his NAAWP at 2 p.m. State officials immediately arrested him and took him for arraignment first in the Kent county Courthouse, Dover, and then in the office of Magistrate Morris Gloverman in Milford. He was charged with conspiracy to disrupt the school systems of Kent and Sussex counties; Milford straddles the Kent-Sussex county line.

While Bowles was arranging bail in the two jurisdictions, several hundred of his supporters continued with their meeting at the airport. Speakers vehemently attacked the NAACP, the Masons, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee, the Knights of Columbus, and "Old Lady Roosevelt."

To return the six miles from Milford to Harrington, Bowles did not drive prosaically by car. He flew so that he could stage a melodramatic entrance. He landed at sundown, about 6 p.m., and strode across the field to his truck trailer platform to the cheers and tooting auto horns of his followers. Bowles imitates so many of the traditional fascist ideas and posturings.

Monday, October 11: Bowles spoke in the evening before 2,500 of his members and sympathizers at Lincoln, Delaware, as a preliminary to court appearances the following day. He counter-attacked by demanding the resignation of the Attorney General, by declaring that Negroes who believe in segregation had gotten in touch with him, and by announcing that "papers that do not report correctly cannot attend these meetings."

Tuesday, October 12: At the hearing in Georgetown on the plea of the NAACP for the restoration of the rights of Negro students in Milford, Attorney General Young condemned the "mob rule" in Milford by "people who are trying to destroy our community and our law." He declared "the Supreme Court has spoken . . . and now it becomes a matter not of what we feel or think but of compliance with law and order and decrees of courts." Bowles refused to go to the hearing because he "didn't see any sign saying, 'restricted to white people.' "

COURTROOM PACKED

The court room was packed, however, with Bowles's followers. The Court of Chancery reserved decision in the case.

Wednesday, October 13: Milford School Superintendent Cobbs stated that "from the student standpoint, there were no incidents in the ten days we were integrated. Our difficulties stem from the protests of parents from the 'sending' districts surrounding us. These are the small rural areas where high schools are not available within the local district."

Thursday, October 14: Vice Chancellor William Marvel announced that the ten Negro children who had been barred from the Milford senior high school are free to return. He also stated that he would issue an injunction against the school board to enforce his order.

NAACP WINS CASE

Friday, October 15: Vice Chancellor William Marvel of the Chancery Court in Wilmington ruled that the ten Negro students dropped from the Milford High School had a "clear legal right" to be reinstated. The Vice Chancellor asserted that an order "will be entered enjoining defendants from denying to plaintiffs because of color or race their vested rights to attend Milford High School." He also granted a temporary injunction pending a final decision in Court of Chancery for admission of the Negro pupils to the school.

Tuesday, October 19: Vice-chancellor William Marvel approved the formal order calling upon the Milford school board to reinstate the Negro pupils. The order was served on the four-man Milford school board on Monday, October 25.

When Bryant Bowles of the NAAWP heard of the decision, he was quoted as saying that Vice Chancellor Marvel now "has reserved the Milford school for Negroes"; and added: "When the Negroes walk in the whites will walk out. I'm sure of that."

That is what has happened in the Milford test tube so far. Milford was the one successful case story to which Bowles and his NAAWP could point. It did not long remain his "victory." It can never again, I trust, be a joy to him and his unhappy mob.

The final outcome of the Milford story is clear: In the United States, our Supreme Court has said that there is no defense for school segregation along racial lines. The Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware has echoed its findings. And now the citizens of Milford have their opportunity to return to the wisely non-segregated pattern of the United States which is now our official national policy and toward which they were working during the first two weeks of school this fall.

What should have been done—what still can be done in Milford to assure complete school integration? Here are the principal things:

1. The Governor and the State Board of Education have to face their legal obligations with determination. They have to stop compromising with the anti-segregationist mob. We Americans believe in a government of law and not of expedient personal whims.

2. Parents, school teachers, and administrators need to be informed concerning school integration—what it means to them and what it means to the United States in the world

(*Continued on page 577*)

■ **What actually happened in Baltimore and Washington during the crackpot-inspired pro-segregation Putsch**

Foes of Integration in Baltimore and Washington

By Clarence Mitchell

WE wish to emphasize at the beginning of this report that integregation of Negro and white pupils in the public schools of states with bi-racial school systems has proceeded in an orderly manner. This integration has taken place, of course, outside the Deep South and in pursuance to the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court which declared racial segregation in the public schools to be unconstitutional. The decrees of the Court remain to be issued after the Court's December hearings.

Unfortunately, the three or four trouble spots where there has been opposition to desegregation have gotten the headlines. The quiet orderliness of the change-over in most communities has been ignored. And in reading this report on the schools in Baltimore and Washington, it is important to keep in mind that integration began peacefully in Batimore on September 7 and in Washington on September 18.

On Thursday, September 30, a small group of white women began picketing the Charles Carroll School in Baltimore. There are only twelve colored children at this school and all of them are in the kindergarten. The total school enrollment is 558. The school is located in a part of South Baltimore that is called "Pigtown." In this section of the city, there is a heavy concentration of unemployment, petty crimes, and other social problems.

During the lunch hour at the Gwynn's Fall Junior High School, which is located in a middle income residential area of Northwest Baltimore, a colored student was struck

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CLARENCE MITCHELL *is director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP.*

in the face by two white men who came on the school property. The student reported that one of the men asked him what time it was. When the student replied that he did not have a watch, the man struck him in the face. Both men then ran from the school property.

The Police Department staged a line-up which included the operator of a car that had driven away from the school at the time the incident occurred. The child, who was the victime of the assault, was unable to identify his assailant in the line-up. The driver of the car said that he had come to the school to pick up his sister because he had heard there would be a race riot at the school.

The *Baltimore Sun*, a daily newspaper which was giving extensive coverage to the Milford, Delaware, school disorders, carried a triple column picture of the pickets in a prominent place.

PICKETING SPREADS

On October 1, the picketing spread to four other schools. These schools were No. 72, No. 22, No. 48 and Southern High School. All of these schools are in South Baltimore. The Gwynn's Falls Junior High School was not picketed on October 1.

Students at Southern High School, which not only had accomplished integration quickly and peacefully, but had also accepted the services of colored teachers, began a demonstration. The students carried crude signs advising: "Niggers Go Back to Africa," "Give Us Our School Back," and other slogans. The demonstrations soon approached riot proportions when whites began threatening physical attacks on colored persons and colored persons began counter attacks.

Throughout the days of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, numerous people reported that inflammatory telephone calls were being made to parents of children in integrated schools. The calls falsely reported that a white girl had been stabbed to death by a colored boy, that schools had been burned down, that colored people were assembling to attack white people, and that white gangs were accepting invitations to have pitched battles with colored people.

Representatives of the Baltimore branch and the Washington bureau of the NAACP discussed with the Baltimore City Solicitor the possibility of seeking an injunction against the pickets. The City Solicitor said that he was unwilling to do this because it was necessary for him to prepare for an argument in a case set for Tuesday, October 5. In this case, the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP), purporting to be acting on behalf of white parents, was seeking to obtain a court ruling that the Baltimore City School Board had acted illegally by integrating the schools prior to a final decree from the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Baltimore branch, with the help of the NAACP National Legal Staff, then engaged in planning a program of its own to seek an injunction on behalf of parents whose children were being intimidated by the picketing of the integrated schools. Meanwhile, the Baltimore chapter of the American Veterans Committee pointed out that the Baltimore City Code prohibited the interference with

Wide World

NEGRO PARENTS AND CHILDREN *stand across the street from School No. 34, Baltimore, Maryland, as pickets march back and forth in the school-racial problem which erupted on September 30 after Bryant Bowles' NAAWP started its anti-Negro and pro-segregation agitation.*

the attendance of school children, and that the picketing, therefore, was unlawful.

DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITY

On Monday, October 4, picketing was extended to include the Gwynn's Falls Junior High School and disruptive activity was started in the immediate vicinity of twenty other schools that had not experienced any trouble during the previous week. A parent of the student who had been assaulted on September 30 surveyed the Gwynn's Falls neighborhood at the time the school was to open. This parent found that, at strategic points several blocks away from the school, adults were directing children to return home.

A number of parents later verified the fact that such interference with children had occurred in various parts of the city over a period of

several days. For example, *the Baltimore Sun* (October 6, 1954) carried a letter signed by a parent, B. L. Buckner, who said:

I am a white parent of five children attending Public School No. 22, Hamburg and Scott Streets. My children went to school Friday morning. Four of them were sent home.

As long as pickets are causing trouble my children are forced to stay home. No parent wants their children mixed up in racial mess such as is happening.

The law must be enforced to the extent that all must be quiet and peaceful around our schools.

At the Gwynn's Falls Junior High School, adults and teen-agers not connected with the school created most of the disturbance. The children seemed bewildered and usually entered the school building when urged to do so. The pickets carried crude signs, but the slogans were carefully worded. The general run of signs stated: "Wake Up, Mr. Politician," "We Want Our Rights," and "Let the People Decide."

On the other hand, various persons were distributing highly inflammatory signs to the children. These signs, written on pieces of cardboard, read: "Niggers Go Back to Africa," "Kick Them Out," and other slogans. It was obvious from first hand observation that the signs were being prepared and distributed systematically among the children. Some of the children who did not know what to do with the signs stuck them in shrubbery near the school and went into the building.

The picket lines were obviously organized by experts and were serviced by several cars. The license numbers of these cars were obtained and a check revealed their ownership. One man, who appeared to be the supervisor of the picket line, was using a car, Maryland tag HC-5493. The car is listed in the name of Preston Thomas Donaldson, 6332 Rollins Avenue, Washington, D. C. (The Maryland Commissioner of Motor Vehicles listed the address as Washington, but this street also runs across the Maryland line.)

IMPORTANT PERSON

Another important person on the picket line was a man who did not carry a sign, but held frequent conversations with pickets and serviced them with soft drinks. He was using a car, Maryland license, CE-9097. This car is listed in the name of Owen Bernard Hayes, 311 South Norris Street, Baltimore 23, Maryland.

A third car was at the Gwynn's Falls Junior High School during several hours of the picketing. There was no evidence that the occupants had a direct contact with the pickets. However, since it remained on the scene for such an extended period, the license was checked. This car is registered in the name of Emil Albert Teller, 3506 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Another car was observed by Baltimore City Police in the vicinity of a school building. The occupant of this car had a map of the city on which various spots had been pin-pointed. The license number of this car was AG-9743. It is owned by Richard Dann, 3803 Park View Avenue, Baltimore.

The occupants of another car carried placards, soft drinks, and apples-on-the-stick and distributed the cards and refreshments to various school children. This car's license number

Wide World

HATE, INSOLENCE, SUSPICION AND DISBELIEF *fill the faces of these whites as they watch the police escort (in car) threatened Negro students from the Southern High School in Baltimore on October 1.*

is BE-1560 and is registered in the name of Margaret Wheeler, 4212 Morrison Street, Baltimore, Maryland. A car with the license number BE-7185 had four occupants, all of whom had placards. This car is registered in the name of Robert Davidson, 2200 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Other cars operating in conjunction with disorders in other parts of the city were: License number AE-9214, registered in the name of Elsworth Fendley, 3716 Flowertown Road, Baltimore, and License number BJ-4359, registered in the name of Nick Puss Leskie, Jr., 1212 James Street, Baltimore.

During the day of October 4, students, mainly from Southern High School in Baltimore, began seeking recruits for a march on the City Hall. Several hundred students participated in this march, but the ma-

jority of students at the integrated schools of Merganthaler, Polytechnic, and City College refused to join in the demonstration. At one point, police broke up a near fight between the white demonstrators and white students at one of the schools at which recruits were being sought. The demonstrating students marched through the downtown area in the face of on-coming traffic, but the police did not stop them until they reached a point near the Court House.

The "parade" route also passed Western High School, which is an all girls' school that has been integrated. None of the students from Western High School joined the line of march. At one point in the parade, a mother dressed in a house coat rushed from her home and seized her son who was carrying a sign. She ordered him to get back to school or go to work. Patrolman Sartorius, a traffic officer, said that he ordered some of the demonstrators to get out of the line of traffic, and, also asked them why they were staging the parade. Those interviewed were not certain why they were demonstrating, he said. At another point, an observer was asked by a student how to spell the word segregation because he wanted to write it on a sign.

TURNING POINT

The turning point in the Baltimore disorder came the evening of October 4, when the Commissioner of the Police announced that the picketing was interfering with the schooling of the children, and, therefore, was a violation of the law. He announced that pickets would be arrested.

On October 5, pickets showed up at one or two points but were dispersed by the police. They then went to the court of Judge Cullen, who was hearing the anti-integration case of the NAAWP. In the court-room they insited on sitting by whites only and when seats were available by colored people they ostentatiously refused to accept the suggestions of bailiffs that they might be seated instead of standing. One member of the group made a considerable point of angrily arising from his seat and walking out of the court-room when a colored man sat beside him.

During the argument on the case, the lawyers for the NAAWP seemed much more interested in talking to their clients than they were in talking to the Judge. Most of the time, the counsel would turn from addressing the Judge and address remarks in the general direction of the assembled pickets and NAAWP members.

Arguments were concluded at noon and the Judge advised the spectators that he would announce his opinion at 3:00 p.m. At 3:00 p.m., the pickets and others, who apparently were their sympathizers, assembled and filled the three rows of seats directly in front of the Judge. They sat in such a manner as to prevent any colored person getting into the seats.

When the Judge gave his opinion declaring that the Baltimore City School Board had acted legally in abolishing segregation, one of the group was heard to ask another, "What does that mean?" The other replied, "He just cut our throats."

The following is a partial criminal record of Bryant William Bowles, Jr.,

in the City of Baltimore, Maryland. These charges arose primarily when Bowles was operating an organization known as the Bryant's Home Improvement Company on Greenpoint Avenue. The information on the Bowles criminal record was obtained by Mr. J. Francis Pohlhaus of the NAACP's Washington bureau. Mr. Pohlhaus made his investigation after the Baltimore branch of the NAACP had received a suggestion from a confidential source that an inquiry about Bowles would show that he had a criminal record.

BOWLES' CRIMINAL RECORD

Indictment #501/53 (January term, 1953) charged Bowles with larceny after trust of $5,000. The complaining witness was Edward W. Ericksen of New York. On August 18, 1953, he entered a guilty plea. On August 19, 1953, he withdrew this plea and Judge Moser struck out the verdict of guilty and postponed trial. On June 18, 1954, he was found not guilty by Judge Manley.

Indictment #1952/53 charged Bowles with false pretenses. This was filed on May 4, 1953. On August 18, 1953, he entered a plea of guilty, then withdrew the plea on August 19, 1953. On June 18, 1954, he was found guilty before Judge Manley and on July 27, 1954, he was sentenced to one year in the Maryland House of Correction. Sentence was suspended generally on good behavior and on condition he make restitution. The complaining witness in this case was Charles F. Posqua.

Five indictments were filed against Bowles on June 4, 1953, three charging him with failure to pay wages and two with false pretenses. After withdrawing guilty pleas, as in the other cases, he was found guilty by Judge Manley on all five counts on June 18, 1954. He was fined $25.00 and costs on each count.

The false pretenses counts apparently were the result of passing bad checks. Complaining witnesses were John Grey and Louis A. Plummer. Complaining witnesses in the wage cases were John P. Gantt, John Kamler, and Timothy Mitchell.

Mr. Bowles was represented in all cases by William J. O'Donnell, who was defeated when he sought the 1954 Democratic nomination for States Attorney in Baltimore.

ERICKSEN CASE

The *Washington Star* of Octoer 7, 1954, carried this comment on the Ericksen case:

Larceny after trust—October, 1952. 'Feloniously and fraudlently converted to his own uses' $5,000 entrusted to him by Capt. Edward W. Ericksen, a New York tugboat operator, to be applied in building of a six-unit motel at La Plata, Md. Contract between Ericksen and Bryant Roofing and Home Improvement Corp. March 10, 1953, Bowles signed agreement following civil action, handled by Sherbow & Sherbow, 1316 Munsey Building, Baltimore, to pay Ericksen $1,000 on each of five successive Mondays starting March 16, 1953. With deduction for surveys, etc., the total due Ericksen, Sherbow & Sherbow says, is $4,700.

On April 30, 1954, Edward F. Shea, Jr., of Sherbow & Sherbow wrote to N. Peter Moser, assistant State's attorney, as follows:

Our file further shows that on March 16, 1953, Mr. Bowles telephoned our office several times during the day and assured us he would appear with the payment that day. Mr. Bowles never appeared and never made any payments under the agreement!

Bowles, also, has a record of passing worthless checks while he was

in the Marine Corps in Florida and later in Bel Air, Maryland. Most of these charges were dropped when he agreed to make restitution.

There has been considerable discussion about why city officials in Baltimore have not arrested Bowles again in order that he might be required to serve out the suspended sentence given by Judge Manley. Apparently, this arrest could be made if Bowles committed some new crime in Baltimore City. However, most of his personal activity in Maryland, since the Milford, Delaware, incident, has been carried on in Anne Arundel county, which is outside the Baltimore jurisdiction. Nevertheless, it is clear that the NAAWP followers were the nucleus of the picketing groups.

It is quite likely that careful investigation of the license numbers included in this report would shed light on what appears to be a conspiracy to create friction in Washington and Baltimore, after the success in Milford, Delaware.

SPREADS TO WASHINGTON

On Monday, October 4, students at Anacostia and McKinley High School demonstrated against integration. These students carried the same type of crudely worded signs displayed by children in Baltimore. Threatened trouble at Eastern High School was averted when the principal called an assembly of students and urged them not to follow troublemakers. All three schools reported a high rate of absenteeism on October 5. The Washington, D. C., branch of the NAACP promptly moved on October 4 to get full police protection for all children. President Eugene Davidson also made a tour of the affected areas.

It should be noted that the *Washington Star* on October 7 carried an editorial stating that the total number of schools involved in the demonstration was "eight or nine out of 169" in the Capital. The *Star* also said that, out of the 103,334 school population in the District of Columbia, only about two per cent was involved in the absenteeism during the demonstration.

J. Francis Pohlhaus of the Washington bureau reported as follows on October 5:

I left the office of the Washington bureau with Miss Dagney Johnson to make a tour of the trouble spots in the school strikes.

We first visited Anacostia High School. As we approached the bridge, we saw some students coming across and more crossing the field below the bridge—a total of perhaps 200. Some of these said they were heading for Eastern or McKinley High Schools.

We proceeded on to the Anacostia School. There were by this time no children on the outside. The only adults in evidence were residents who were standing on their lawns, apparently observing. I saw a teacher in the school yard and talked to him. He said that inside things were normal and a majority of students were in school.

When we returned to the bridge, we found that the police had taken a stand about midway and refused to allow any students to cross the bridge in either direction. The students were trying to 'bum' rides across the bridge, but I saw no one picking any of them up. The police officers seemed to have the situation in hand. They kept the strikers off the road and on the sidewalks. About this time, I heard one of the police officials place a call for a dozen more men.

We moved on to Eastern High School. Along the way, we saw about fifty students straggling along in the direction of that school. When we arrived, there was a small group assembled on the lawn of an apartment building at the southeast corner of 17th and East Capitol Streets. There were a number of adults here who appeared to be residents. They were in conversation with the students, these were the only adults we saw in direct contact at any time with students.

SCHOOL WELL GUARDED

We circled the block several times. The school was well-guarded by police officers from all approaches. I tried to secure information from one of the officers, but he was noncommital. When we returned to the assembling point about fifty strikers were there, but they were being dispersed by the police. We saw two young colored boys who were acting as safety patrolmen, and decided to follow them. We lost them in the traffic jam, but it did not appear that they were having any trouble or were apprehensive.

Returning to Anacostia, we found the crowd on the bridge completely dispersed, and the students going in different directions in small groups. The only sizable group left was being addressed by a minister, who was urging them to return to school. We followed some of these and found they went by the school, but did not go in. A few called names at children inside the school yard, but no incidents took place. One group crossed the path of a group returning to the school from a gym class, but nothing occurred. Normal activity, including several outside gym classes, was going on at the school.

We proceeded to McKinley (it was then about 11:30 a.m.). There was no outside activity there at all. Police were stationed around the school and several streets leading to the school were closed to traffic.

In the course of our observation, we did not notice any adult leadership of the strikers. In fact, there appeared little leadership at all. The groups seemed to be milling about in a rather disorganized fashion.

We noticed about five cars transporting students from school to school. There was only one that aroused suspicion. That was occupied by a group of youths who may have been above school age. It was a gray sedan, license number believed to be DC-V-5934. The driver was a youth with a spanish-sounding name.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

In both Baltimore and Washington, School Officials moved promptly to reaffirm the principle of integration. They did so by issuing public statements and making radio and television appeals for students and parents to cooperate in ending the disorders. After a somewhat slow start, Baltimore police began a stern program of maintaining order. The Washington Police Department appeared on the alert from the beginning of the trouble. On October 7, Bryant Bowles of the NAAWP visited Anacostia School to "counsel with the striking students." Police ordered him to leave. Several arrests were made in Baltimore and Washington in connection with the disorders.

The Mayor of Baltimore and the President of the D. C. Board of Commissioners called upon those responsible for the trouble to halt their activity.

Numerous private groups, particularly, church organizations, held

(*Continued on page* 576)

Good News

Robert Blakley, 18, of Central High School, St. Paul, Minnesota, was crowned king of the six-day homecoming activities on October 6. Blakley, a football and track star, shared the throne with Janet Berry, 16. Blakley is the first Negro in the history of St. Paul ever to be chosen homecoming king in a predominantly white school and to share royal honors with a white girl.

★ ★ ★

Wade M. McCree, Jr., 34, a Detroit lawyer, became the first Negro judge on Michigan's Circuit Court bench when he was appointed in October by Michigan governor Menen Williams.

★ ★ ★

Miriam Burton is one of three New Yorkers to share the benefits of this year's Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund competitions. Miss Burton, a soprano, won the first prize of $1,000.

★ ★ ★

Leon P. Miller, Welch, West Virginia, has been appointed United States Attorney for the Virgin Islands.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and Edward R. Murrow, CBS newsman, were the principal guests of honor at the thirteenth annual Freedom House dinner at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, on October 3.

Dr. Bunche, a vice-president of Freedom House, was present to officiate at the unveiling of a bronze tablet commemorating the historic decision of the United States Supreme Court on the desegregation of public schools. Mr. Murrow attended as the recipient of the organization's annual Freedom Award.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was also one of the recipients of the Theodore Roosevelt Association medals for "Distinguished Service for the year 1954." The medal was bestowed at the annual dinner of the Association at the Theodore Roosevelt House, 28 West 20th Street, New York City, on the 96th anniversay of Mr. Roosevelt's birth, October 27.

Investors in Freedom

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BRANCHES TOWARDS "THE FIGHTING FUND FOR FREEDOM" FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1954

(Among these are contributions received at the Fight For Freedom Dinner at the 45th Annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, July 1, 1954)

ALABAMA

State Conference	$1,046.71

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff	100.00

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield	111.00
Barstow	50.00
Riverside	42.01

NEVADA

Las Vegas	100.00

UTAH

Ogden	50.00

FLORIDA

State Conference	418.26
St. Petersburg	20.00

GEORGIA

Liberty County (Riceboro)	75.00
Savannah	625.00

ILLINOIS

East St. Louis	150.00
Springfield	75.00

INDIANA

State Conference	25.00
Evansville	250.00

IOWA

State Conference	145.00
Des Moines	100.00

KANSAS

Kansas City	200.00
Wichita	100.00
Winfield	5.00

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge	132.37
Monroe	100.00
Natchitoches	270.00
St. Charles Parish (LaPlace)	100.00
Scotlandville	100.00
Thibodaux	100.00

MARYLAND

Talbot County	100.00

MICHIGAN

Detroit	2,000.00
Oakland Co. (Pontiac)	425.00
Wayne-Romulus	50.00

MISSISSIPPI

Laurel	25.00

MISSOURI

Charleston	25.00
Kansas City	150.00
St. Joseph	305.00
St. Louis	1,530.00

NEW JERSEY

Cape May County	50.00
Trenton	100.00

NEW YORK

Central Long Island (Amityville)	25.00
Corona (E. Elmhurst)	25.00

NORTH CAROLINA

State Conference	10.00
Burke Co. (Morganton)	13.00
Hyde Co. (Lake Landing)	70.50
New Bern	150.00
Winston-Salem	100.00

OHIO

Cleveland	811.77
Dayton	800.00
Lorain	23.60
Steubenville	100.00
Ohio State Conf.	216.00

OKLAHOMA

State Conference	100.00
Langston	25.00
Lawton	5.00
Shawnee	50.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Maine Line	100.00
Erie	52.66
Meadville	50.00

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Conference	100.00
Anderson	1,000.00
Clarendon County	100.00
Great Falls	25.00
Holly Hill	40.00
Saluda	50.00
Sumter	125.00

TEXAS

State Conference	3,666.13
Ellis County (Ennis)	20.00

VIRGINIA

Chesterfield County (S. Richmond)	24.27

WEST VIRGINIA

Bluefield	156.00

COLORADO

Colorado Springs	7.50

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis	5.00

New England Branches

CONNECTICUT

Hartford	100.00
Norwalk	228.06
Greenwich (For May)	400.00

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston	300.00

CONNECTICUT

Ridgefield	59.62

RHODE ISLAND

Providence	100.00

DELAWARE

Wilmington	100.00

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque	20.75
Roswell (Chaves County)	50.00

GEORGIA

Brunswick	50.25

ILLINOIS

Glencoe	41.00

LOUISIANA

Port Allen	100.00
Red River (Coushatta)	30.00

MICHIGAN

Flint	11.00
Saginaw	10.66

MISSOURI

St. Louis	178.50

NEW YORK

Albany	50.00
Syracuse	100.00

OHIO

Paulding	10.00

PENNSYLVANIA

Willow Grove	71.00

TEXAS

Harrison County	100.00

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BRANCHES TOWARD THE "FIGHTING FUND FOR FREEDOM" FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1954

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield	400.00

WASHINGTON

Walla Walla	50.00

WISCONSIN

Kenosha	50.00

CALIFORNIA

Oroville	9.80

FLORIDA

Tampa	200.00

IOWA

Cedar Rapids	153.00

NEW YORK

Hillburn	75.00
Schenectady	200.00

OHIO

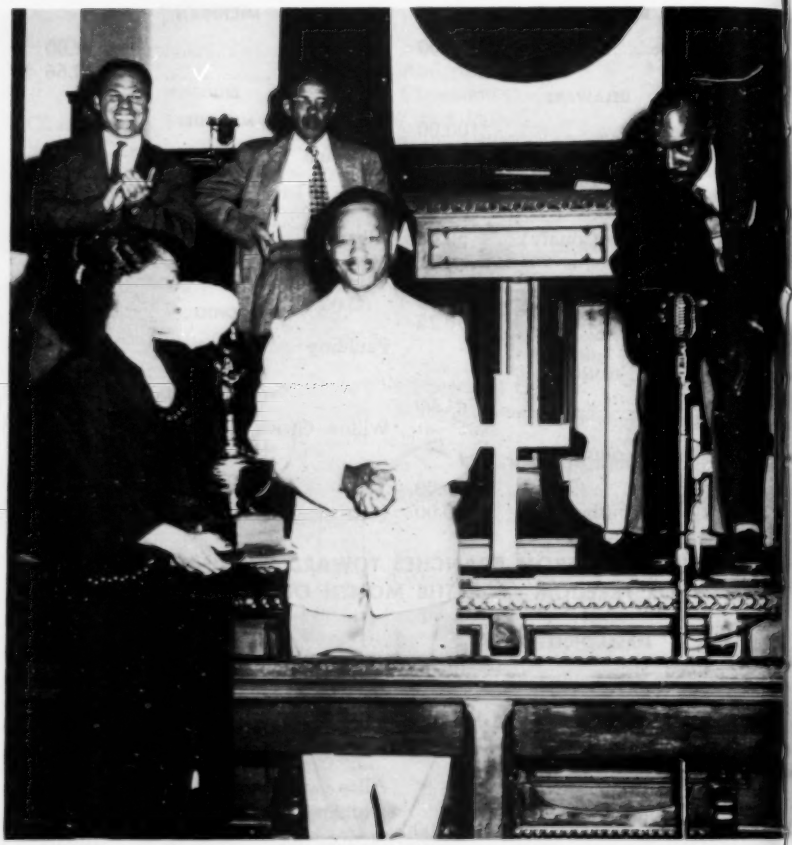
Allen County	25.00
Paulding	10.00
Steubenville	100.00
Trumbull Co. (Warren)	100.00

OKLAHOMA

Perry	25.00
Wewoka	25.00

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga	40.00



TOP PRODUCTION WORKER *in the membership drive of the Pasadena, California branch receives first prize for having brought in 130 members. Mrs. Jeanne Butler (left) is being congratulated for her work by campaign chairman Turner Alexander. In the background, from left, are Atty. Charles Johnson, branch president; Atty. Loren Miller, speaker at the Victory Celebration; and Dr. A. R. Taylor, master of ceremonies. The 1954 membership goal of the Pasadena branch was 800 members, but the branch enrolled 1,271 people during the drive, an increase of more than fifty percent over last year's enrollment.*

FIRST MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, NAACP LIFE MEMBER, *Mrs. Bertha Coakley Bailey (second from left standing) is seen presenting a check as her initial payment on her $500 membership to Mrs. Elmer Heninburg Reynolds, the solicitor, and the president of the Women's Auxiliary No. 2 of the NAACP. BOTTOM: Membership campaign workers of the Des Moines, Iowa, branch of the NAACP.*

NOW is the time for all Americans who believe in Freedom, Justice and Equality to stand up and be counted.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

KIVIE KAPLAN DR. BENJAMIN MAYS

Co-Chairmen

BISHOP W. Y. BELL
MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
DR. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS
DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
MORTON S. GROSSMAN
DR. RALPH HARLOW
DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON
ROBERT H. JOHNSON
HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
WALTER REUTHER
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

No real American, believing in the equal rights of all citizens under the law, can be complacent in the face of the glaring injustice and discrimination which have resulted from racial integration in the public schools. NAACP has done much to bring to the Negro the blessings inherent in our democracy . . . but the job ahead is still colossal. By becoming a Life Member in NAACP now, you give powerful support to the Fight for Freedom Crusade . . . support that is vital if we are to achieve our goal: the full emancipation of the Negro by January 1, 1963, the Centennial of Lincoln's historic Proclamation.

2500 LIFE MEMBERSHIPS IN NAACP ARE NEEDED!

Annual installments of as little as $50 or more, sent to either your local branch of NAACP or the New York headquarters, can make you a Life Member in this vital crusade.

N.A.A.C.P.

20 West 40th Street

New York 18, N. Y.

I wish to become a Life Member of the NAACP.

☐ I enclose check of $..... as first payment toward a life membership.

☐ I enclose check of $500 for full Life Membership.

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....

Editorials

LIFE MEMBERS

THE NAACP takes a thrill of pride in the success of its current life membership campaign under the co-chairmanship of Kivie Kaplan and Dr. Benjamin Mays. Since last fall, when the Life Membership Committee of the NAACP was organized, the Association has added 109 paid-up and 225 partially-paid life members. Notable Americans in every walk of life have taken out these memberships, among whom are Edward R. Murrow, the noted broadcaster; Mrs. Lula White of Houston, Texas; Pearl Buck, the famous novelist; Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, North Carolina; Rev. Marshall Shepard of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Professor S. Ralph Harlow of Oaks Bluff, Massachusetts; and many others.

The Crisis urges its readers to help by soliciting life memberships among their friends and acquaintances. Convince them that they have a stake in this great national crusade to complete the unfinished business of democracy by 1963. In this way they will enlist for life in a fight which the NAACP has unrelentingly carried on for forty-five years.

You can help achieve NAACP goals for 1963: equality of job opportunity, freedom of residence, free use of the ballot, equal educational opportunities, elimination of discrimination in transportation, free use of public accommodations, and equal access to hospital and health services.

Help the fight by taking out a life membership in the NAACP.

REPUBLICAN TROUBLES

THE outcome of the November elections as we go to press is doubtful although there is the general belief that the Democrats are likely to get a majority in both the House and the Senate. A clear Democratic majority in both houses would considerably add to President Eisenhower's troubles and difficulties, since it would probably paralyze his administration for the remainder of his term in office.

However, what interests *The Crisis* is the concern of Republicans over possible defection of the Negro vote. *The Wall Street Journal* (October 25, 1954), for instance, carries a front-page report on "Negro Voters: Civil Rights Broadside by G.O.P. Sways Few From Democratic Habit." The *Journal* points out that there are more than two million Negro voters outside the South and that this vote is nominally Democratic. Spot interviews with Negroes throughout the East and the middle west, according to the *Journal*, show that most Negroes are much more acutely conscious of unemployment than the President's civil rights record. They say civil rights are fine, but that they do not pay the rent or fill the ice box.

Republican hermeneutics and tax-reduction boasts cannot hide the fact of widespread unemployment, which always hits the Negro first and hardest. Negro workers have less seniority than whites, fewer skills, and they find less job opportunities. Therefore a political program which appeals to the masses of Negroes must make full employment the number one platform. While the Negro takes pride in the appointment of Negroes to government jobs, they know that they are appointed largely as window dressing and that what counts so far as the masses are concerned are policies designed to help the working people. If Republicans want a large Negro vote, they are going to have to abandon the Old Guard attitude that the economy exists for the wealthy few.

RECENT SCHOOL TROUBLES

WE wish to call attention to the two reports (pp. 521 and 523) in this issue on the school troubles of Milford, Delaware, Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D. C., when they started desegregation. The lesson of the Milford situation is that where you have dillydallying, compromising public officials rabble-rousing crackpots find it easy to organize local anti-Negro feeling. Milford is instructive too because it shows that preparation is needed for integration. Parents, teachers, the children, and the local community must be prepared for the change over, otherwise their inflamed fears may be channeled into mob action.

The trouble in Baltimore and Washington, which really involved less than two per cent of the schools, was started by the same group which had operated in Milford. Unchecked in Milford, they were emboldened to try out their pro-segregation tactics in these two cities. But when the authorities showed firmness and cracked down, the agitation petered out.

There will probably be future Milfords, but they are not likely to be numerous, and the tension situations which they create can be easily solved if the authorities handle them with tact and firmness.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT

AMERICA and President Eisenhower were host in October to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia. Since Liberia was founded by freed American slaves, with the help of white Americans, Liberia has always been closer to American Negroes than any other country in Africa. During the last ten years, Liberia has received immeasurable aid and technical assistance from the United States and has in this way found it possible to improve her economy and to exploit her natural resources. *The Crisis* thinks that much of this progress is due to President Tubman and wishes his continued success in the wise guidance of his country.

Looking and Listening . . .

CHURCHES FIGHT SEGREGATION

AN end-of-the-week spot check (as of October 11) by *Religious Newsweekly* (of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.) shows that cooperative church efforts are making important contributions to peaceable solution of disputes over racially integrated education. From at least three trouble spots came news of Protestant leadership. Here are some of the highlights reported:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the nation's capital twenty clergymen, buttressed by squadrons of police, took positions at a strategic point and successfully dispersed a crowd of three to four hundred teenagers swarming up Pennsylvania Ave., towards the Supreme Court. The following day clergymen and school officials met with more than 400 students in a mass meeting organized by student forces to protest integration. After listening to a series of twelve student "gripes," the clergy reasoned with them to try to make the necessary adjustment. Many, it was reported, returned to school. In less dramatic, but equally effective ways, the Washington Federation of Churches was also carrying on a behind-the-scenes fight against segregation. Federation executives were in almost constant conference with school officials. And in every trouble area clergymen were frequent visitors to the schools. By the end of the week the situation was reported normal.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Clergymen in the metropolitan area, where 2,000 students had demonstrated against segregation, responded en masse to a message from the Council of Churches of Maryland and Delaware, Inc., calling upon them to work with local schools officials in getting youngsters back to school and preventing violence. The anti-segregation forces won a major victory when they turned up two seventy-year old laws still on the city's books making it unlawful to induce a child to illegally absent himself from school or to picket a school. Church Council leaders in close touch with the local situation reported almost 100 per cent cooperation of local pastors in response to a Council letter asking assistance to local school officials in carrying out the Supreme Court decision. With the situation in hand, at the present, the Council also was making long range plans for a state-wide integration education program.

MILFORD, DELAWARE

Here where pro-segregation forces were most active, the efforts of state church leaders were meeting with less

success. At Milford a new school board, created under a plan worked out at conferences with the Governor, announced it was rescinding an order by the previous board, which had resigned, integrating eleven Negro pupils into a local high school. Shortly before the Wilmington and New Castle County Council of Churches and the Peninsula Methodist Conference issued a joint statement supporting clergy who had spoken freely from their pulpits against citizen opposition to integration.

Meanwhile, in response to a suggestion by the National Council of Churches, leaders of its 30 member denominations, wrote to their local clergymen in the trouble spots urging their continued support of the integration program.

WASHINGTON SEGREGATION

A SIX point program to end racial segregation in the nation's capital has been prepared by the Washington Federation of Churches and was circulated in October to the Federation's 235 member churches for study and action. It was also sent to an additional 250-300 church bodies in the metropolitan Washington area which are not Federation members.

The Federation's directors said they were submitting the program to member churches "in a deep sense of shame and in the spirit of penitence" because the Church has "lagged" in the development of racially inclusive fellowships. The program suggets integrated vacation church schools and Sunday schools, non-segregated church centers in underprivileged areas, and interracial church choruses. Integration in church membership, it says, will follow more slowly. It also called upon churches in racially changing neighborhoods to remain and serve the new people who move into the area.

Preparation of the action program was recommended at a meeting last June by the Federation's board of directors with adoption of a statement urging racially inclusive churches. Said the June statement: "The churches are now confronted with an inescapable call and that is more fully to practice what they have declared and preached. We, therefore, now commit ourselves . . . to a new, earnest, and vigorous effort to make our churches, churches of all people without distinction of color, race, economic or cultural status. Reaffirming this statement, the new 6-point program declares, "Before Christ there are no divisions of caste, or class, of color or of race.

"In our human weakness we have created barriers that separate us one from the other. We record today our gratitude for that progress that has been made in recent years. . . . Much of this progress is due, we feel, to the teachings of the Christian Church."

BISHOP FLETCHER

EXCERPTS from an official announcement sent to the clergy of the diocese by The Most Reverend Albert L. Fletcher, Bishop of Little Rock, Arkansas as reported in the September, 1954, issue of *Interracial Reviews:*

Some people have thought that Catholic schools will choose to continue the practice of racial segregation.

This is a mistaken idea. It is contrary to the traditional practice of the Church. . . .

"Now the higest civil court in the land has judged segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional. This decision clears the way legally for the Church to act more freely in giving to all races the same benefits she is able to provide for the practice of their holy religion. . . .

"It is especially urgent that Catholic Negro children be admitted to any Catholic school available in places where there is no Catholic school especially for them. . . .

"Hense every reasonable effort should be made by the pastor and people to make it possible for these children to attend a Catholic school of the place. . . .

"Finally, let me remind some Catholics that persons of every race, creed and nation should be made to feel at home in every Catholic church. Every Catholic church is God's house, not only because it is dedicated to Him; not only because we pray and sing there in His honor; not even because we hear His gospel preached there. Every Catholic church is God's house in a more personal way—it is where He dwells, body and soul in the Blessed Sacrament. He is the Host—we are His guests. . . .

"All are His, not our, invited guests. Anyone who is good enough for Him to invite, certainly ought to be good enough for us to accept. His Church, you know, is Catholic."

PRESENT AT THE KICK-OFF MEETING *of the Trenton, New Jersey, branch were, from left, Charles Williams, president; Mrs. Gloria Gibson, chairman membership campaign; Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, professor of English at Howard University; and Mrs. Audrey Woodson, chairman of the branch executive committee.*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Strikes Abate: Student strikes against integration of public schools in Baltimore and Washington had abated by the end of October as school authorities in both cities made it clear that there would be no capitulation to the hate-inspired demands. When school authorities in both cities warned that punitive measures would be taken for further unexplained absences, the back-to-school movements began. And by the end of October both Baltimore and Washington reported nearly normal attendance in all schools.

The strikes were forthrightly condemned by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon who pointed out to Delaware parents that his two daughters were attending school in the racially integrated system in the District of Columbia. He repeated his appeal to halt racial discrimination in a state-wide radio broadcast and later reiterated his opposition to the strikes in a speech in Omaha, Nebraska.

Meanwhile, the NAACP called upon Attorney General Herbert Brownell "to make it clear to all concerned that the full force of the federal government stands behind the local school boards involved in effecting a transition from segregated to desegregated schools."

The telegram, signed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, blamed the so-called National Association for the Advancement of White People for provoking the strikes. "Such action," he charged, "is not only reprehensible within itself but is obviously in direct violation of the civil rights laws of the United States guaranteeing and protecting American citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights." The Attorney General was asked to deal "vigorously and promptly" with violators of the civil rights laws.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Jewish Congress also called upon Mr. Brownell to take effective action to protect Negro children in the enjoyment of their newly affirmed rights.

After an on-the-spot investigation in Milford, Delaware, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, NAACP social science consultant and New York City College associate professor, reported that "Governor J. Caleb Boggs played a major role in this travesty."

The Governor, Dr. Clark asserted, "was hesitant and indecisive at the crucial initial stages of lawlessness. He contributed to the duration and intensity of defiance by his willingness to make concessions to those who

Jerry Jones

A FEW OF THE NOTABLES *at the reception given Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP legal staff by the New York City chapter of The Girl Friends at the Savoy Ballroom, New York City, on October 3. From left, Frank Reeves, formerly of the NAACP Washington bureau; Mrs. W. Averell Harriman; W. Averell Harriman, former Ambassador to Britain and Democratic candidate for governor of New York; Margaret Truman; Mrs. Anne Hedgeman, and Thurgood Marshall.*

threatened violence. He was in Milford when one of the earlier hysterical mass meetings was held. The pattern of lawlessness was clear at that time. Yet he refused to make a public statement censuring the methods of the mob. This is in striking contrast to the eloquent appeal for common decency and respect for 'American tradition' made by Vice-President Nixon on his recent visit to Delaware."

On October 15 Vice-Chancellor William Marvel of the Chancery Court in Wilmington ruled that the ten Negro students dropped from the Milford high school had a "clear legal right" to be reinstated. On October 19 Mr. Marvel approved the formal order calling upon the Milford school board to reinstate the Negro pupils.

Freedom Fund Contributions: A contribution of $5,000.00 by the United Automobile Workers, CIO, Detroit, and one of $500.00 by the Pocketbook Workers Union, AFL, New York, helped bring the total for the week ending Oct. 6 to $6,345.00 for the NAACP Fight for Freedom campaign which seeks to eliminate racial segregation in the U. S. by Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Other contributions making the total were three from branches in Canton, Ohio, and Berkshire, Massachusetts, of $100 each and one from the Terre Haute, Indiana, branch of $50, as well as a $50 contribution from the Bethany Baptist Association of Southern New Jersey in Camden.

Initial payments on NAACP life memberships were made by Mr. Franklin Dandridge, Anchorage, Alaska; Dr. J. Everard Carey, Dr. Richard M. Carey, Dr. Arthur C. Logan, Dr. William A. Withers, all of New York City; Mr. Alfred Hall and Mr. Morris S. Hall, of Edgartown, Massachusetts; The Brickman Family, Mr. Henry Cronig and Dr. Joseph Frisch, Vineyard Haven; Dr. David Rappaport, Oak Bluffs; and Mr. Louis P. Smith, Brookline, all of Massachusetts.

AMERICAN DELEGATION *to the second triennial conference of the World Assembly of Youth held in Singapore August 15-24. Walter Carrington (far left), NAACP board member, spoke on the status of minority groups in the United States.*

What the Branches Are Doing

Desert Graphic Arts

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS *of the Indian Well, China Lake, California, branch of the NAACP. Seated from left, A. Boles, vice-president; H. Taylor, president; T. Shaw, secretary; M. Logan, treasurer. Standing, Mrs. O. Shaw, education committee; W. Nichols, outgoing president; W. Jefferson, chairman executive committee; M. Logan, entertainment committee; Cherry, employment committee; James Terry, assistant secretary; and Mrs. Johnson, installing officer.*

California: The WEED branch was one of the community organizations participating in the three-day Italian carnival held over the Labor Day weekend in that city.

The question of where they stand on support for enactment of an FEPC law for California was put to gubernatorial candidates Goodwin J. Knight and Richard P. Graves in October by the NAACP through its west coast regional secretary, Franklin H. Williams.

A three-day NAACP conference (October 15-16) was held at ASILOMAR, Pacific Grove, with Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, as the principal speaker. More than 300 delegates were in attendance at the conference.

Illinois: The executive committee of the CHICAGO branch voted to call on the Illinois State Housing Authority to conduct a full scale investigation of the demotion and subsequent dismissal of Elizabeth Wood as executive secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority and all the circumstances surrounding that action by the CHA commissioners.

The fight for freedom fund raffle of the Chicago branch has now entered the home stretch. The grand prize is a 1954 Royal V'8 Dodge Sport Coupe.

The Chicago branch has also called for a probe by the State Housing Board of the racial policies of the CHA commissioners.

Iowa: William Bell and his 4F committe are busy making plans for raising the $500 pledged by the DES MOINES branch.

Minnesota: Walter White was principal speaker at the September 17 meeting of the MINNEAPOLIS branch held in Benton Hall of the YWCA. Mr. Whie spoke on "Where Are We Going in Civil Rights?" The branch membership drive was started at this same meeting.

New York: The FLUSHING branch held a rally at the John Bowne School, PS 20, Barclay Street and Bowne Avenue, Flushing, on Friday, November 5 at 8:00 P.M. Purpose of the rally was to raise much needed money for the fight for freedom fund, and to award scrolls of honor and service to Gertz's Department Store, Abramson's Store, Fisher-Beer Department Store, and to Mr. Abrahamson personally for their cooperation and help in promoting amicable race relations in the community. Guest speakers were Prof. Alphonse Heininburg of Adelphi college and Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator.

CLUB CONTRIBUTES

The Les Chandelier Friendly Club of New York City is giving a Thanksgiving fete on November 28 for charity. A part of the funds collected is to go to the NEW YORK CITY branch of the NAACP. Other recipients will be the St. Charles School Fund and Camp Minisink.

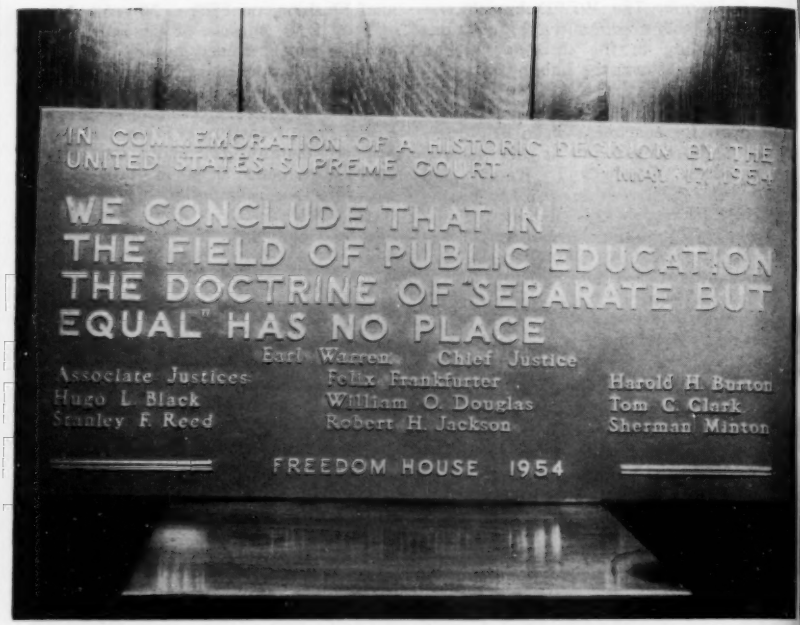
Les Chandelier was organized in January 1953 with the purpose of welcoming strangers to New York City, making them feel at home, and showing them places of interest about the city.

Officers and members are Mrs. Mae Kimbrough, chairman Mrs. Arizona Harris, vice-chairman; Mrs. Thelma W. Robinson, financial secretary; Mrs. Effie Perry, recording secretary; Mrs. Sallie Thomas, treasurer; Mrs. Sophie Miles, chaplain; Mrs. Hazel Thornton, Mrs. Ella McAllister, Mrs. Ona Rowland, and Mrs. Hope Petrona. Monsignor Cornelius Drew is club advisor.

Oregon: Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, was principal speaker at the 40th annual celebration of the PORTLAND branch on October 22.

Pennsylvania: The PHILADELPHIA branch reports that an all-white jury in Quarter Session Court in September acquitted the two Fairmount Park Guards who had been charged with beating a 16-year-old school boy last April 14.

The victim of the attack, represented



THIS TABLET *commemorating the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools was dedicated by Dr. Ralph Bunche at the Freedom House annual dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday evening, October 3. It is now permanently displayed in the lobby of the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th Street, New York City.*

by James K. Baker, head of the branch legal committee, was George Mariney, Jr., of 1532 N. Woodstock St.

Mariney had accused Park Guards John Kozell and Sgt. John Rooney of brutally beating him while he was in custody at the Sedgely Guard House, Sedgely St. and Girard Ave.

The two accused officers were held in $300 bail each by Magistrate Amos Harris shortly after the attack, but were released in the custody of their superior, Capt. Everett Springfellow.

According to testimony the incident arose when Mariney and two companions went to the park to play basketball. Moments later a car with five white youths drove up, and Mariney was called over to the car by one of the occupants.

Primus McClendon, one of the two boys with Mariney, testified that he and his companion, Robert Turner, were attracted to the automobile by Mariney's yells for help. One of the boys in the car, he said, was holding Mariney by the collar while another kicked him.

When he and Turner dashed to his aid, the white youth leaped inside the car and sped away.

The three walked away and a few moments later the car was seen near a water fountain where Henry Dunn, white, was drinking. McClendon, who stated, that he thought Dunn was one of the car occupants, ran over and when Dunn stood up, hit him with his fist.

At this time Park Guards Kozell and Rooney drove up in a park van. Dunn started to run, followed by Mariney. One of the guards shouted for them to stop. Dunn stopped, but Mariney continued to run, but was caught and taken into custody.

He was taken to the Sedgely Guard House where the other boys had been taken. It was testified that Mariney was placed in a cellroom and when he became "boisterous and loud," was beaten.

Rhode Island: Walter White was principal speaker at the October 8 meeting of the PROVIDENCE branch.

Scott Henderson

ACTION MEETING—*some of the 447 Virginia NAACP officials in an action meeting held in Richmond, Virginia, on August 21. Delegates adopted an 18-month (July 1, 1954 to December 31, 1955) budget of $150,000 as part of a militant civil and human rights program for the state of Virginia.*

Notice of Nominations to the Board of Directors of the NAACP

These persons have been recommended by the Nominating Committee tor membership on the National Board of Directors of the NAACP for the term January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1957:

DR. JOSEPH BERRY

Tuskegee, Alabama. Member of Board since 1949; member, National Health and Budget Committees; on staff of U.S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee. Recommended by eight branches.

HON. HUBERT T. DELANY

New York City. Member, Board since 1934; Chairman, Committee on Branches; member, Budget, Administration, Program and Structure Committees. Justice of New York City Domestic Relations Court. Recommended by 10 branches.

HON. WILLIAM H. HASTIE

Philadelphia. Member, Board since 1937; former chairman, National Legal Committee; onetime Governor, Virgin Isles; former civilian aide to Secretary of War; Judge United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Recommended by 10 branches.

PROF. S. RALPH HARLOW

Northampton, Mass. Member, Board since 1943; member, National Church Committee; member, Spingarn Medal Award Committee; author and lecturer; retired professor of religious education at Smith College, Recommended by eight branches.

REV. JAMES HINTON

Columbia, S. C. Member, Board since 1952; president, South Carolina Conference of Branches since 1941; member, Program and Structure Committee; leader in public school segregation fight; insurance man. Recommended by 10 branches.

DR. H. CLAUDE HUDSON

Los Angeles. Member Board since 1952; president, Los Angeles Branch, 1924-34; member, American Dental Association; active in civic and professional affairs; president, Broadway Savings and Loan Association. Recommended by nine branches.

*MR. GEORGE K. HUNTON

Brooklyn, N. Y. Executive Secretary of Catholic Interracial Council. Lawyer. Received Papal Award for Interracial work in 1950. Charter Member, National Council for a Permanent Federal FEPC. Founder Catholic Interracial Council. Editor *Interracial Review*.

MRS. DAISY LAMPKIN

Pittsburgh. Member, Board since 1949; formerly field secretary; member, Branch, Budget, and Life Membership Committees; organized Links, Inc., project for $27,000 in life memberships; vice-president, Pittsburgh *Courier*. Recommended by 11 branches.

*DR. A. M. MACKEL

Natchez, Miss. Organized Natchez, Miss. Branch in 1939. Past president National Dental Association. Chairman Education Committee of Natchez Branch. Chairman Health Committee of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi State Conference.

MR. CARL MURPHY

Baltimore. Member, Board since 1931; has served on official bodies such as Governor's Commission on Unemployment Insurance and Board of Trustees, Morgan State College; president, *Afro-American* Newspapers. Recommended by nine branches.

MR. WALTER REUTHER

Detroit. Member, Board since 1949; member, Program and Structure Committee; president, Congress of Industrial Organizations; president, United Automobile Workers, CIO. Recommended by nine branches.

MR. A. MACEO SMITH

Dallas. Member, Board since 1949; member, Committees on Branches, Personnel and Housing; executive secretary, Texas NAACP State Conference; president, Alpha Phi Alpha; regional race relations advisor, FHA. Recommended by nine branches.

MR. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

New York City. NAACP president since 1940; Board member since 1915; chairman, National Legal Committee, 1909-38; Ex-officio member of all Board Committees; noted collector of Negro literature; distinguished lawyer. Recommended by 12 branches.

*RIGHT REVEREND STEPHEN GILL SPOTTSWOOD

Washington, D.C. Member, National Church Committee; former president, District of Columbia Branch. Bishop of the A.M.E. Zion Church.

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

New York City. Chairman, Board Since 1953; Board member since 1943; former National YMCA executive; alternate United States delegate to United Nations; member, President's Civil Rights Committee; retired director, Phelps-Stokes Fund. Recommended by 13 branches.

DR. U. S. WIGGINS

Camden, N. J. Member of Board since 1949; member, Annual Conference, Branch, Program and Structure and National Health Committees; president, Camden Branch and New Jersey State Conference; physician. Recommended by nine branches.

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* The new nominees for the Board

The Association's Constitution provides:

"Independent nominations may be made by petitions signed by not less than thirty members of the Association in good standing by filing the same with the Secretary *not later than November 1* of each year. The Secretary shall send to each branch of the Association not later than November 15 of

each year a ballot containing the nominations of the Nominating Committee, plus the nominations by independent petition. Each branch at its annual meeting shall by vote of the members present make its choices for the members of the Board of Directors. The said choices shall be marked upon the ballot submitted by the Secretary and the said ballot shall be signed by the president and secretary of the branch and must be returned to the national office not later than December 31 of each year. The said ballots shall be held by the Secretary in a safe place until the annual meeting.

"At each annual meeting the said ballots shall be opened by a committee selected at said annual meeting and counted on the following basis:

	Members			*Votes*
Branches of from	50	to	100	2
	100	to	500	3
	500	to	1000	4
	1000	to	2500	5
	2500	to	5000	6
	5000	to	10000	8
	10000	to	2000	9
Over	20000			10

Any ballot or ballots containing the name or names of any persons for election to the said Board not nominated in accordance with the Constitution shall be void."

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THE NAACP

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College and School News

WILLIAM E. ARTIS

The talented young sculptor and ceramist, William E. Artis, has joined the faculty of CHADRON STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE (Chadron Nebraska) in the fine arts division. Mr. Artis, a native of New York, has won national acclaim as an artist and has been exhibited in 36 different shows, winning numerous prizes.

■

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■

The JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION (New York City) has announced the appointment of twelve professors to the Whitney Visiting Professors Program for 1954-1955. Some are receiving appointments as "Whitney Visiting Professors" and others as "New York Foundation Professors."

The Whitney Visiting Professors Program, now in its third year, is designed to make use of the talents of distinguished professors who are about to retire. Under the program these men and women spend a full academic year at independent, liberal arts colleges which could not otherwise afford to hire them. The professors receive a salary paid partly by the college and partly by the foundation. Their living quarters are provided by the colleges.

The 1954-1955 appointments are as follows:

Whitney Visiting Professors

Paul Burlin, professor of art at Washington university, to Union college, Schenectady, New York.

Manmatha N. Chaterjee, professor of social science and philosophy at Antioch college, to Bennett college, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Samuel C. Chew, professor of English literature at Bryn Mawr college, to Pomona college, Claremont, California.

John Pierre Le Coq, professor of romance languages at Drake university, to Southwestern-at-Memphis, Tennessee.

William C. Lehman, professor of sociology at Syracuse university, to Centre college of Kentucky, Danville, Kentucky.

L. Denis Peterkin, instructor in classics and English literature at Harvard university, to Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Daniel S. Robinson, professor of philosophy at University of Southern California to Bethany college, Bethany, West Virginia.

New York Foundation Professors

John Alford, professor of art at Rhode Island School of Design, to Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vermont.

Clarence Hamilton, professor of philosophy of religion at Oberlin, to Hamilton college, Clinton, New York.

Philip M. Hicks, professor of English literature at Swarthmore college, to Birmingham-Southern college, Birmingham, Alabama.

Helen Sandison, professor of English at Vassar college, to Washington college, Chestertown, Maryland.

Wilbert Snow, professor of English literature at Wesleyvan university, to Morechouse college, Atlanta, Georgia.

Bennett and Morehouse colleges are included among the participating institutions this year. Last year, Professor Ernest Linton of Indiana university was appointed to Fisk university where he was in charge of a general course in the development of western civilization for Fisk's younger students.

■

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE (Springfield, Mass.) conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon UN's

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Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at a community-college convocation on September 26.

■

BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE has added eight new faculty members, as follows: Molleye Bradford, home economics; Carl Landis, chemistry; Mrs. Grace Laimer, physical education; Mrs. Sharleen Lynch, English; Mrs. Ruby Martin, commercial education; Mrs. Lucy Robinson, religious education; Mrs. Wilma Scarlette, biology; and Susan Schock, English. Mrs. Frances Chappel and Blanche Floyd are new additions to the staff.

Paul F. Blackwell has the distinction of being the first white male student to register at Barber-Scotia. Mrs. Sara Cordery, director of the department of commercial education, is now on leave for advanced study at Columbia university for the school year 1954-55.

■

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, HUNTER COLLEGE instructor, received official press accreditation from the Department of State for the U. S. Commission on UNESCO meeting in Milwaukee October 14-16. She attended as an observor.

■

Here are the highlights of the chairman's report of the NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS for the operational and fiscal year ending August 31, 1954:

That the NSSFNS helped to get 439 students admitted to 251 interracial colleges, with over $235,000 worth of scholarship assistance;

That the "south-wide talent

search" more than doubled the number of successful interracial candidates over the previous year and more than trebled the amount of scholarships awarded;

That there are now 76 Negro and 7 white students enrolled in 28 private, undergraduate colleges in the South, formerly racially restricted, as a result of the NSSFNS "two-way integration" project; and

That NSSFNS awarded close to $40,000 in supplementary scholarship aid to make it possible for students to accept college scholarship awards which they had earned.

■

Henry Steele Commager, noted American historian, was keynote speaker at the November 5-10 conference of THE ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. A. held in the Hotel Morrison, Chicago. Theme of the conference was "Adult Education for a Free Society."

■

Dr. Emery L. Rann, a graduate of JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, class of '34, was recently voted into membership in the Mecklenburg County Medical Society, North Carolina. Dr. Rann is the first Negro to hold membership in this all-white organization since its origin 51 years ago.

■

Annual fall meeting of the board of directors of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND was held on the campus of Atlanta university October 3-4 and was attended by the presidents of the 31 colleges and universities associated in the Fund.

The United Negro College Fund launched a drive in September to

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■

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE has added five members to its teaching staff. Dr. Isaac H. Miller, Jr., has joined the staff in the department of biochemistry as an assistant professor of biochemistry; Dr. Ben Love has returned to the department of medicine as an instructor after spending two years on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship studying infectious diseases at Harvard's Thorndyke Memorial Laboratory under Dr. Maxwell Findland; Dr. Thomas Shockley and Rother Johnson have joined the staff in the department of microbiology as assistant professors; Dr. David Bradley has been appointed associate professor of surgery and Dr. Dorothy Brown and Dr. Philip Lavizzo, both of whom held surgical residencies at Meharry, have been appointed assistant professors in surgery; and Alberta Fuller has joined the faculty of the school of nursing as an instructor in pediatric nursing.

First reports from the Meharry Alumni Association indicate that the current drive for equipment in Alumni Hall will be a success.

■

The WILLIAM PENN BUSINESS INSTITUTE (Philadelphia, Pa.) reports a record enrollment of students for its current term.

■

President James P. Brawley of CLARK COLLEGE welcomed three of his faculty members from leaves of absence: Carl Holman and Mrs. Willie Bolden, who returned to the department of English, and Wiley S. Bolden to the department of education. Mr. Holman received an M.F.A. degree in drama from Yale; Mrs. Bolden, from maternity leave; and Mr. Bolden from study at Columbia university.

Mr. Holman wrote two short plays during his first year at Yale and in 1953 he wrote a short story which appeared in a Canadian magazine, *West End*.

New faculty appointments at Clark include Dr. John Morrow, who will head the department of modern foreign languages; Rebecca Turner, department of music; Mrs. Fannie Whipple, librarian; Eric Lincoln, assistant to the dean of men; Barbara Williams, department of home economics; Fannie Neeley, assistant dieitian; and Mrs. Mary Burnside, secretary to the dean of woman.

■

President William R. Strassner of SHAW UNIVERSITY has announced the appointment of D. W. Weaver as Shaw business manager to replace

G. E. Jones, whose resignation became effective September 1.

■

New faculty members at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY include Dr. Joseph Golden, associate professor in charge of research in the School of Social Work; Dr. Salmon Koff, School of Social Work; Mrs. Pansy Washington, staff of School of Library Service; Vivian Jones, Mrs. Virginia Whatley, Laurie Johnson, and Mrs. Pearl Clement to the staff of the Oglethorpe elementary school; Joseph Abraham, special lecturer in the School of Business Administration; and to the administrative staff: Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, hostess in the dormitory; Freddie Barnes, bookkeeper in the comptroller's office; and Wilma Anderson, librarian and secretary in the School of Library Service.

Dr. Hylan Lewis, associate professor of sociology, opened the Forum Lecture Series with a talk on "National Development in the Gold Coast," West Africa. Dr. Lewis spent the first three months of this year in Africa as advisor to the Gold Coast government and he also served as consultant to Prime Minister Kwame Nkramah on the sociological aspects of the construction of a $400,000,000 TVA-type project which is scheduled for 1956.

■

President Arthur D. Gray of TALLADEGA COLLEGE announces plans for opening an honor house at Talladega. Eight senior women, elected on the basis of high scholarship, character, and general contribution to the college campus life, will be chosen as residents of honor house. Dolores Hines, head of the physical education department, will be resident sponsor.

Talladega opened its 88th academic year in mid-September with the addition of fourteen new faculty and staff members from three continents.

■

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Virginia Education Bulletin, official organ of the VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Richmond, Virginia, is a special number devoted to teacher welfare, veterans training program, teaching opportunities abroad, and the VTA's statement on school integration.

■

BENNETT COLLEGE dedicated $300,000 of buildings and campus projects in October — a fine arts building, Faculty Court Homes, and the Children's House.

■

The UNESCO Courier in September issued a special number devoted to the progress of the American Negro, which it calls "one of the most amazing social phenomena of our time."

■

One of the recipients of the nine scholarships (five in acting and four in music) awarded on September 14 by a distinguished panel of judges for study in the AMERICAN THEATRE WING's professional training program was Fanny Bennett of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She won a general fund theatre scholarship.

■

Elizabeth St. John, a registered nurse on the staff of Lincoln Hospital, Bronx, N. Y., is one of eight working men and women who are to receive scholarships to NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S Washington Square College of Arts and Science.

■

New York City school teachers can now earn in-service credits this fall at THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATRAL HISTORY where a varied program of unusual courses is being offered.

■

Dr. Albert E. Manley, president of SPELMAN COLLEGE, announces the appointment of fourteen new faculty and staff members to his institution.

■

Ground was broken recently at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) for a new auditorium-fine-arts building to cost an estimated $425,000.

■

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE has been invited by Courtney Smith, American Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, to join the colleges participating in the Rhodes Scholarships.

■

Dr. Rudolph Jones, acting dean for more than a year in the absence of Dr. Joseph M. Douglass, was recently appointed dean of the college at FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE when dean Douglass resigned.

■

H. B. "Bus" Thompson, football and basketball coach at FISK UNIVERSITY, has been appointed director of athletics at the university by President Charles Johnson to succeed the late H. A. "Tubby" Johnson who died last May.

Dr. Percy Julian, world renowned chemist and Spingarn medalist, comes to Fisk to carry on researches de-

(*Continued on page* 579)

Book Reviews

A NEW FURROW

***Negro Slave Songs in the United States.* By Miles Mark Fisher. With a Foreword by Ray Allen Billington. Published by the American Historical Association for Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1953. XV+223 pp. $4.00.**

Dr. Miles Mark Fisher, professor of Church History at Shaw University and pastor of the White Rock Baptist Church in Durham, has here reworked a doctoral dissertation completed at the University of Chicago that breaks new ground. In so doing it plows under the theory of the "static origin" of Negro spirituals as formulated by music historian Edmund S. Lorenz, Newman I. White of Duke University, George Pullen Jackson of Vanderbuilt University, and sociologist Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina.

The Lorenz-White-Jackson-Johnson theory held in effect that the Negro spiritual originated in white revival songs of the nineteenth century. The thesis of Dr. Fisher refutes this and offers a solidly documented exhibition of internal and external evidence to prove it has no basis in fact.

"Spirituals," declared Dr. Fisher, "gave the Negro's side of what happened to him." ". . . though orally transmitted, they were actually history." And, "Had every spiritual been preserved, a complete story of every emotion of American Negroes would be available." The author adds that Negro spirituals have been preserved by the black masses as distinguished from the "acculturated Negroes," and that they have furnished the "initial tune vocabulary for all kinds of Negro songs." Finally, their subject matter derived from the African tradition of fashioning songs from life situations.

There is a second aspect of Dr. Fisher's important book which is like unto the first. It invites comment particularly because it is misconstrued in the foreword written by Dr. Ray Allen Billington, William Smith Mason professor of history at Northwestern University.

Professor Billington rightly notes that Dr. Fisher has rendered in his interpretation of spirituals "a warm appraisal of the mind of a people." He rightly notes that Dr. Fisher shows that the Negro slave's notion of "heab'n" lay in Africa (as represented to him by the American Colonization Society) and not "on some celestial shore." But Professor Billington does not qualify the latter statement with what Dr. Fisher makes abundantly clear on pages 120 and 121 of his book: that "Negro slaves wanted to escape work in the falling rain and burning sun and 'stormy weather' under harsh Negro drivers who cracked their whips of authority"; and that "Another reason why Negroes chose to go to Africa was that they were an 'unwanted people.'"

Professor Billington next presents what he understands to be Dr. Fisher's

"Equally startling . . . discovery" that "the slaves were dutiful, obedient, and well adjusted to their lot," not surly and resentful as "New England historians have pictured them." This would indicate that Professor Billington either misunderstands Dr. Fisher or has not read his book thoroughly, for what Dr. Fisher really says is that "Americans misinterpreted the emphasis of Negroes upon lowly virtues (page 99)"; that "Actually his unresisting humility was a considered choice between two evils (page 100)." Meaning that the reprisals and terror which followed in the wake of Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831) set the "requirement that Negroes should 'live 'umble' if they planned to live on this earth" and that this requirement had been "admirably met by the time of the Civil War."

Dr. Fisher presents a summary statement of his findings on page 110:

> Nevertheless, militancy was no more characteristic of Negroes than pacifism. In the United States Nat Turner had climaxed the efforts of Negroes to solve their problems by material methods, and the rulers of society had retaliated by showing Negroes that they did not possess sufficient material strength to cause satisfying changes in a nation. Then it was that pacific Negroes captured racial leadership and persuaded, in song, a majority of slaves to rely upon self-denial, humility, and sincerity. Other lowly spiritual possessions like patience, courtesy, obedience, and forgiveness were added to these basic virtues and explained why certain Negroes with such qualities developed unusual power in the antebellum South. Yet conservative Negroes did not claim they had solved the problems of the black masses, but only their own.

There are other things in Dr. Fisher's highly competent study which deserve mention. He maintains that "Negroes did not clearly understand the otherworldliness even as late as the Civil War," and thus the missionaries who made half-hearted attempts to teach the slaves Christianity "did not realize that they were calling upon Negroes to forsake their ancient African heritage of looking for the good life here and now." Moreover, "Negroes soon learned that their plantation teachers were interested primarily in making slavery more secure," so they therefore paid them very little attention; in fact, they reacted sarcastically in a variant of the "Roll, Jordan, Roll" spiritual. It was continuous frustration that eventually drove them to transfer their earthly desires to the other world.

In *Negro Slave Songs* Dr. Fisher has piled his evidence high because he has dug deeply. He joins scholars like John Hope Franklin and Benjamin Quarles in proving that chapters of American history dealing with Negroes should be read, pondered, re-read and rewritten.

HENRY F. WINSLOW

WRITER FROM "LIBERATION HILL"

***Machado of Brazil*: The Life and Times of Machado de Assis. By José Bettencourt Machado. New York: Bramerica, 1953. 246pp. $3.75.**

***Philosopher or Dog?* By Machado de Assis. Translated from the Portuguese by Clotilde Wilson. New York: Noonday Press, 1954. 271pp. $3.50.**

Machado of Brazil is the first full-length biography in English of Machado de Assis and is probably the 200th book be written on this enigmatic figure. Senhor Bettercourt Machado (no relative) has done the job well. He has made use of the most pertinent available material and the book is, despite some imaginary conversations, well documented.

Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis is chiefly known today for three novels, *Posthumous Memoirs of Brás Cubas* (1881), *Quincas Borba* (1891), and *Dom Casmurro* (1900), three novels

(and the three are now available in English) which form a trilogy and mark the climax of Machadean writing.

Their author, Machado de Assis, was born on Morro do Livramento or Liberation Hill near Rio de Janeiro on June 21, 1839, and remained all his life a good *Fluminense*, as the natives of Rio de Janeiro were then called. His father, a mulatto, was an impecunious house painter; his mother, a Portuguese washerwoman. There was a second child, a girl, but it died early, as did the mother. The father took a *mulata*, Maria Inês, for second wife and when he died she moved with her stepson to São Cristovão, another quarter of Rio.

There is a paucity of information about Machado's childhood and not much more about his adolescence, although Alfredo Pujol and other biographers do much conjecturing from his writings. He began life as a printer in the Brazilian Government Printing Office, and after 1859 he was active in journalism and theatrical circles, first as a critic and then as a translator of French plays. In 1860 he became a congressional reporter, covering the Senate, for the *Diário de Rio de Janeiro*. In 1867 the 28-year-old Machado married a Portuguese lady five years his senior, Carolina Xavier de Novais, despite the objections of her family to her marrying a mulatto. The marriage, nevertheless, was a happy one and Eloy Pontes claims that Dona Carolina was really the first and, probably, the only woman in Machado's life.

Machado was one of the founders of the Brazilian Academy of Letters and its first president, a position he held until his death on September 29, 1908. He was pre-eminent in Brazilian literature as novelist, short story writer, poet, dramatist, critic, and chronicler; yet José Maria Bello believes that if Machado had died before producing *Brás Cubas* or *Iáiá Garcia* (Missy Garcia) not even the most acute critic would ever have divined his genius.

Machado was short of stature, with a flat nose, thick lips, and wavy hair; and could never, say those who knew him, pass for white. He was tortured by the agony of his Negro blood and the worst name one could call him was "Negro." He had suffered from an attack of rickets in his childhood, and he went through life with the burden of epilepsy, myopia, and stammering. Flawed with this morbid heredity, he was sensitive and shy and loathed familiarity, although he could be extremely affable to those he considered his social equals or superiors. There were times when he could be polite to the point of ridiculousness. He was a sedentary man of methodical habits and as a life-long government functionary a stickler for routine.

This complex, melancholic, pessimistic, completely disenchanted man, possessed, some say, of the "characteristics of a schizoid," became "the most eminent figure in Brazilian literature" and, according to Ronald Carvalho, "the greatest novelist of the Portuguese language." Foreigners, however, do not always find in Machado those qualities which Brazilian critics profess to see. The reason is that Machado is consummately *Fluminense*—of the Rio de Janeiro of the Segundo Reinado and the first decades of the Republic—and the scenes and types he describes in his novels are familiar, most of them, only to Brazilians. Even the very names of many of his types—*yoyôs, mulatas mucamas, valongos, moleques*—are untranslatable into connotative English.

Philosopher or Dog? is the episodic story of Rubião, the provincial school teacher from Barbacena, and his dog Quincas Borba which he inherited, along with a fortune, from that mad philosopher of Humanitism, also named Quincas Borba. There is Christiano Palha who owns an importing house and keeps an eye on Rubião's bank account. There is his wife Dona Sophia the flirt with the "tender eyes." There

is the dandy Carlos Maria "who was nibbling the first peelings of his mother's wealth" and suspected by Christiano of being his wife's lover. There is Dr. Camacho the political parisite; Dona Tonica the yearning old maid; and the loquacious Siqueira.

After he inherits his fortune, Rubião moves to Rio where he wastes his fortune on a crew of craw-backs, takes an unsuccessful fling at business and politics, loses his money, and ends up imagining himself Louis Napoleon. He dies insane and friendless, mourned by no one but his dog.

Machado de Assis projects his vision of life in *Philosopher or Dog?* as a ferocious struggle of individual against individual, group against group, and species against species. All of the characters in this novel seem slightly daffy, since each one has a distorted conception of himself. They differ from Rubião only in degrees of madness. The story is told with the usually Machadean irony and wit.

JAMES W. IVY

***The American Sexual Tragedy*. By Albert Ellis, Ph. D. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1954. 288pp. $4.50.**

Dr. Ellis, a well-known psychologist and marriage counselor, marshals the evidence for an indictment of sex-bigotry in the United States. The results are damning charges against the beatification of beauty, which stresses "integumental flawlessness" in women; the psychology of dress, which straight-jackets "women in a thoroughly anti-individualistic way"; the sex tease of courtship, or that "host of dating customs that appear to be fiendishly designed to interfere" with the courting of young people; the folklore of marital relations; romantic love, marriage, weddings, jealousy, and divorce; sex, marriage, and family conflicts.

But even more it is a bill of particulars drawn up against a social system which must still resolve its confused and conflicting attitudes toward sex, love, marriage, and the family. The real sexual tragedy, Dr. Ellis explains, is "not merely that sex-love marriage poverty abounds in our society, but that even those who realize that it exists and intellectually know what they could do to make it non-existent in their own cases are so horribly emotionally maimed by their early sexual upbringing that they ordinarily cannot bring themselves to act on their own hard-won knowledge." Dr. Ellis' book is a challenge to Americans to bring their sex and marriage views into consciousness for rational examination.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON

(*Continued from page* 541)

meetings to consider the problem. Out of these meetings came many useful statements and some direct appeals to persons who could be effective in preventing trouble.

The *Baltimore Evening Sun* (October 7, 1954) said it had received so many letters on the school disturbance (most of which supported the ending of segregation, that it would not publish them since the situation appeared to be returning to normal and such comment "would have little interest."

The events in Baltimore and Washington show that inflammatory newspaper stories and organized agitation can temporarily disrupt integrated schools. This experience also shows that prompt and firm law enforcement at the first sign of trouble can prevent its spread. At no time has their been any evidence that those responsible for the trouble had

any substantial support from the majority of the people of Baltimore or Washington.

It is believed that a full investigation of the pickets in Baltimore, the officers of the NAAWP, and some of the so-called student leaders of the strike at Anacostia High School will reveal enough information to help prevent future occurrences of this kind.

MILFORD, DELAWARE

(*Continued from page* 532)

today. My survey of the Milford situation revealed a great deal of ignorance and of vicious propaganda on this subject. To implement the Vice Chancellor's decision, the forces of good will must be mobilized quickly and effectively.

3. In addition to funds for our organizational and legal activities, we in the NAACP need funds to underwrite detailed studies of such cases as the Milford one. Even a superficial account of the Milford incidents helps to cope with similar problems elsewhere. An adequate study by social scientists on the spot would be invaluable in planning both local and national strategy for facilitating desegregation without violence.

In the interracial sphere, American democracy is again on the march. It is pushing forward more rapidly than ever before. Let us hope that we in the NAACP can make as great contributions to this movement as we did to the initiation and prosecution of the May 17 cases.

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WRITE Bobbie Branch, Director of Seal Campaign, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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COLLEGE NEWS

(*Continued from page* 572)

signed to develop young scientists.

Two grants for cancer research have recently been received by Fisk. The first, in the amount of $18,000 for two years, was granted the university's department of chemistry by the National Institute of Health. The second grant represents a fourth renewal of $8,000 (totaling $32,000) given to the department of physics by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service.

■

Thirty-eight persons have been appointed to the staff of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE and eight persons have been added to the staff at the Norfolk division.

The college enlarged its adult education program in October because of the keen interest local citizens have taken in these non-credit courses.

Charles D. Paige, formerly principal of the Langston High School, Danville, Virginia, has been appointed executive secretary of the Virginia Interscholastic Association. Mr. Paige's office will be at the college, where he will also serve in the division of Field Services. His duties will be to coordinate all the programs offered by the various departments in the association.

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is rounding out its 62nd year of continuous and exemplary insurance service to its policyholders and, at the same time, it is continuing to afford worthy sister organizations and other race activities unusual facilities to display their wares and services in a location which arrests the attention of thousands. For instance:

On the Ground Floor of its Home Office Buliding are located a State A. B. C. Store, A. S. Mitchell, colored, Manager; the Apex School of Beauty Culture, Mrs. Helen M. Courtney, Owner and Manager, and a Branch of the Church Hill Cleaning Company.

On 2nd Floor: District Office, Southern Aid Life Insurance Co., Inc., Headquarters of Smith-Madden Bookkeeping Service and School of Business, Garfield Childs, Manager; Law Offices of J. T. Carter, President and General Counsel of Southern Aid Life Insurance Co., Inc.

On 3rd Floor: One division of Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.'s Home Office, of which B. T. Bradshaw is President and C. L. Townes is Secretary; Executive Offices of Southern Aid Life Insurance Co., Inc.

On 4th Floor: Operation divisions of both Virginia Mutual and Southern Aid, where these two companies give practical demonstrations of cooperation by jointly using the Punch Card and Tabulating Machines; Main Office of Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Q. W. Moon, Field Secretary; Office of Dr. Samuel D. Calloway, one of the race's oldest practicing dentists; while in the basement is located the file rooms and Printing Plant of Southern Aid.

Home Office Bldg.
3RD AND CLAY STS.,
Richmond, Virginia

SOUTHERN AID LIFE INSURANCE CO., INC.

LIFE, HEALTH, ACCIDENT AND HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE